

تقييم تدهور الأراضي في منطقة قضاء الضليل باستخدام المراتب الفضائية

إعداد

دعاء اسحق يعقوب غيث

المشرف

الدكتور حسام البلبيسي

المشرف المشارك

الأستاذ الدكتور يحيى فرحان

قدمت هذه الرسالة استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير في

الجغرافيا

كلية الدراسات العليا

الجامعة الاردنية

تعتمد كلية الدراسات العليا
هذه النسخة من الرسالة
التوقيع..... التاريخ: ٨/١١/٢٠١٠

أب، ٢٠١٠

قرار لجنة المناقشة

نوقشت هذه الرسالة (تقييم تدهور الأراضي في منطقة قضاء الضليل باستخدام المرئيات الفضائية) وأجيزت بتاريخ 29 / 7 / 2010 .

أعضاء لجنة المناقشة

التوقيع

.....

الدكتور حسام هشام البلبيسي ، مشرفاً
أستاذ الاستشعار عن بعد ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية

.....

الأستاذ الدكتور يحيى عيسى فرحان، مشرفاً مشاركاً
أستاذ الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية والاستشعار عن بعد

.....

الأستاذ سميح أحمد عودة ، عضواً
أستاذ الجيومورفولوجيا والخرائط

.....

الأستاذ الدكتور حسن يوسف أبو سمور ، عضواً
أستاذ الجيومورفولوجيا الحيوية والموارد المائية

.....

الدكتور نايف محمود الروسان ، عضواً (جامعة مؤتة)
أستاذ الاستشعار عن بعد ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية

تعتمد كلية الدراسات العليا
هذه النسخة من الرسالة
التوقيع: 29/7/2010

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.....land Degradation		-	
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.....Hue Index	:	-	-
.... Coloration Index	:	-	-
.....Soil Brightness Index (SBI)	:	-	-
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SAVI	NDVI		-
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.....NDVI		-	-
.....NDVI		-	-
.....SAVI		-	-
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.....Hue Index	:	-	-
.... Coloration Index	:	-	-
Soil Brightness Index (SBI)	:	-	-
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	Landsat-TM	-
	Landsat-TM	-
	Ground Truth	-
	LANDSAT TM 1987	
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	www.nrcan.gc.ca	-
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	1987 LANDSAT TM NDVI	-
	LANDSAT TM NDVI	-
	LANDSAT TM SAVI	-
	LANDSAT TM SAVI	-
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	Landsat TM	-
	Landsat TM	-

	Landsat TM	-
	Landsat TM	-
	Landsat-TM SBI	-
1987	HUE,CHROMA ,SBI,	-
	HUE,CHROMA ,SBI,	-

Landsat

(Thematic Mapper)TM

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(SAVI)

(NDVI

(Vegetation Indexes)

(NDVI)

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 ETM⁺ ,TM
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 On- :
 Band Subtraction Screen Digitizing
 .NDVI
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 TM ,MSS

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LANDSAT TM

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NDVI ()

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TM , MSS LANDSAT

(Band1, 2, 3, 4,5, 7)

(NDVI) (VI) (SR)

(SAVI)

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(NDVI) (

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1991 ()

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ArcGIS

1975 RISW

2006 1975

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Relationships between Satellite-Based (١٩٩٨) Mathieu .

Indices Simulated Using Laboratory Reflectance Data and Topic Soil

Color of an Arid Environment

HUE,VALUE , CHROMA

Land degradation monitoring using multi- (۲۰۰۸) Taylor
temporal Landsat TM/ETM data in a transition zone between grassland
and cropland of northeast China

Landsat-ETM

(NDVI)

NDVI-SAVI :

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Digital Hard copy
 Scanner Raster Data
 TIFF /
 .Adobe Photoshop CS2
 Geometric Correction
 Universal Transverse Marcator
 . (UTM 37)
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 Image Enhancement :
 Spatial Filtering Geometica.PCI
 :Field work :
 Training Area
 GPS
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HUE

Supervised Classification

(ITC)

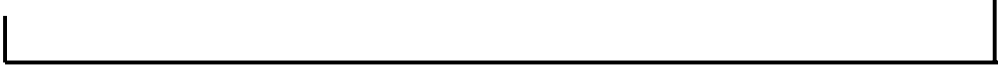
PCI

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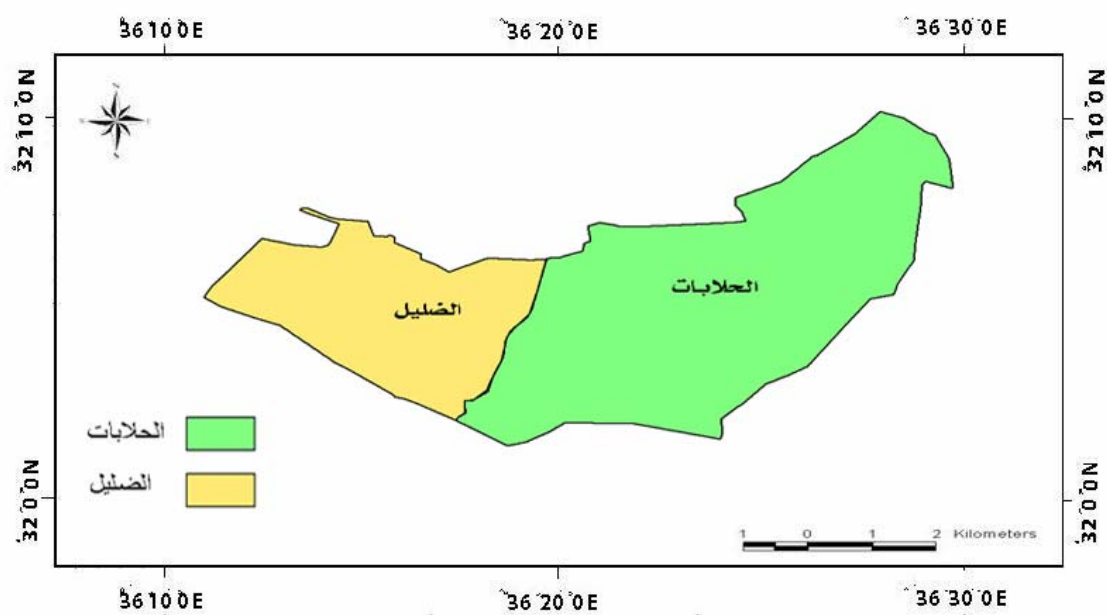
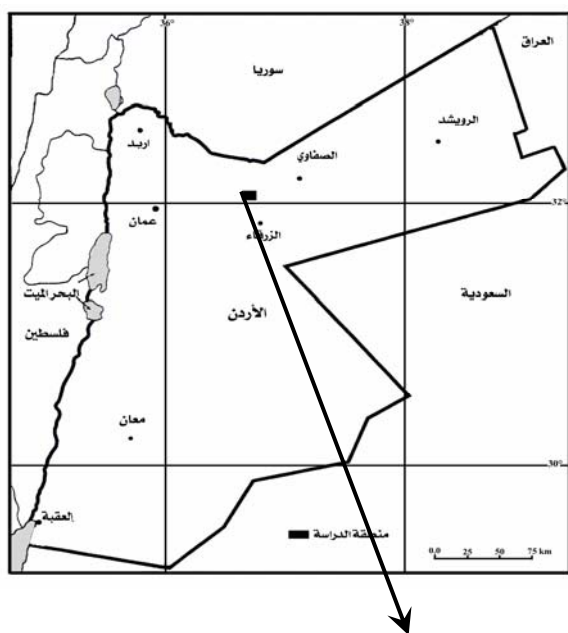
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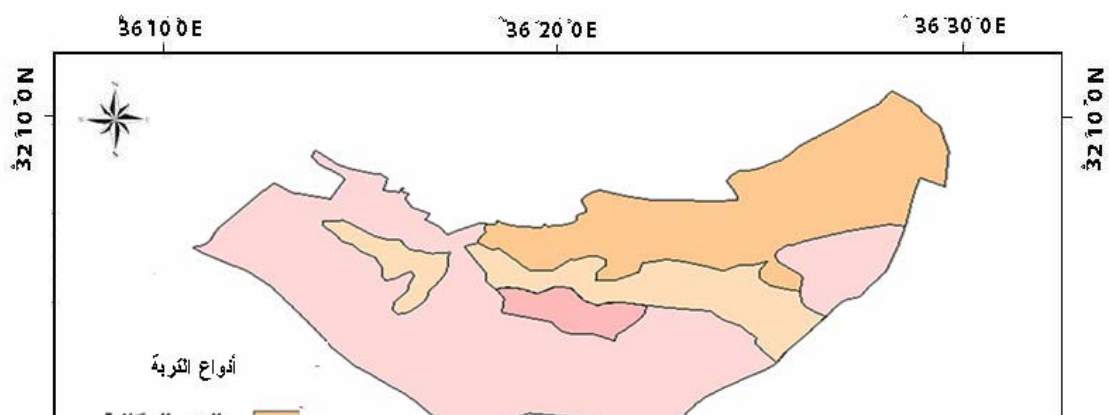
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(Noaca musronata) .

(Lauous nobilis) .

(Harmal) .

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(Trago pogan/ porrifolius) .

(Artemisia herba- alba) .

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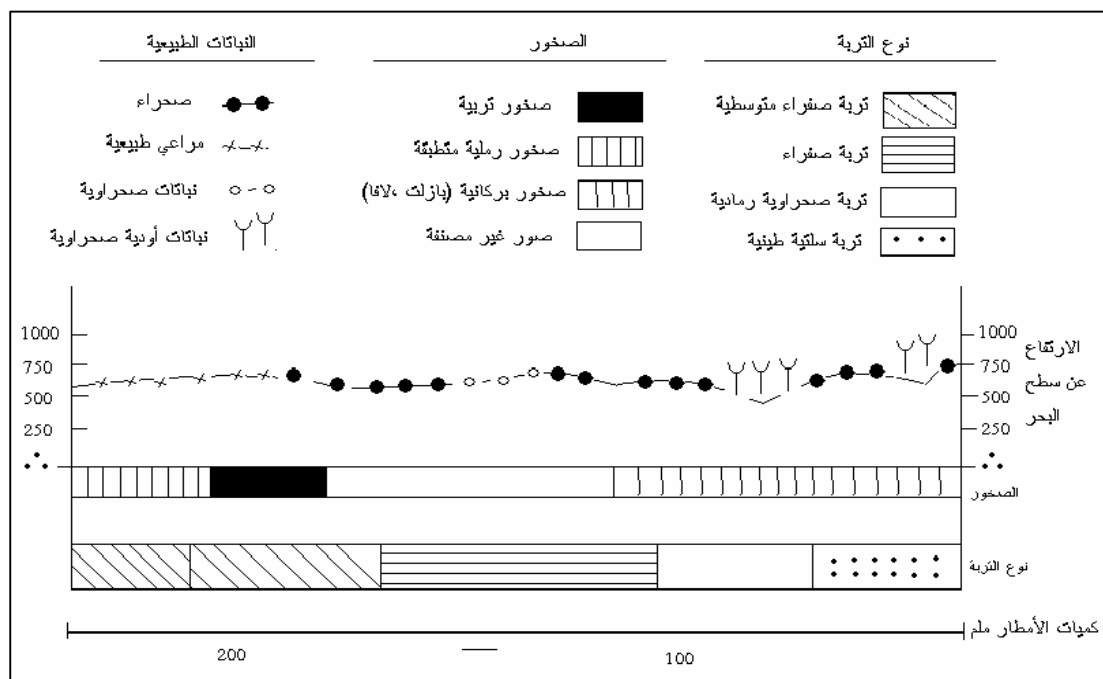
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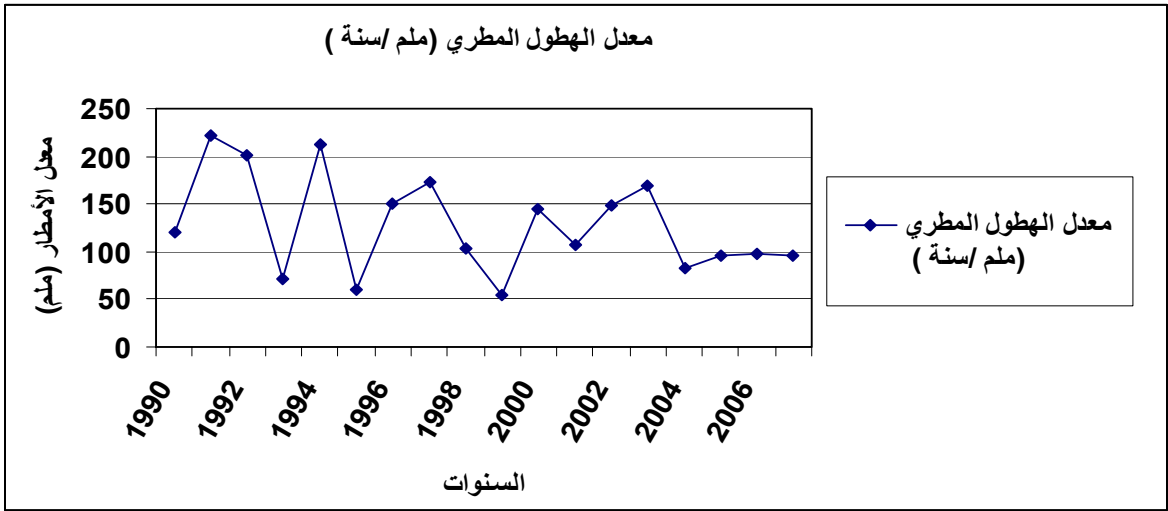
(salsola vermiculata) / .

(Hordeum bulbosuml) .

(Anabasis Sgriaca) .



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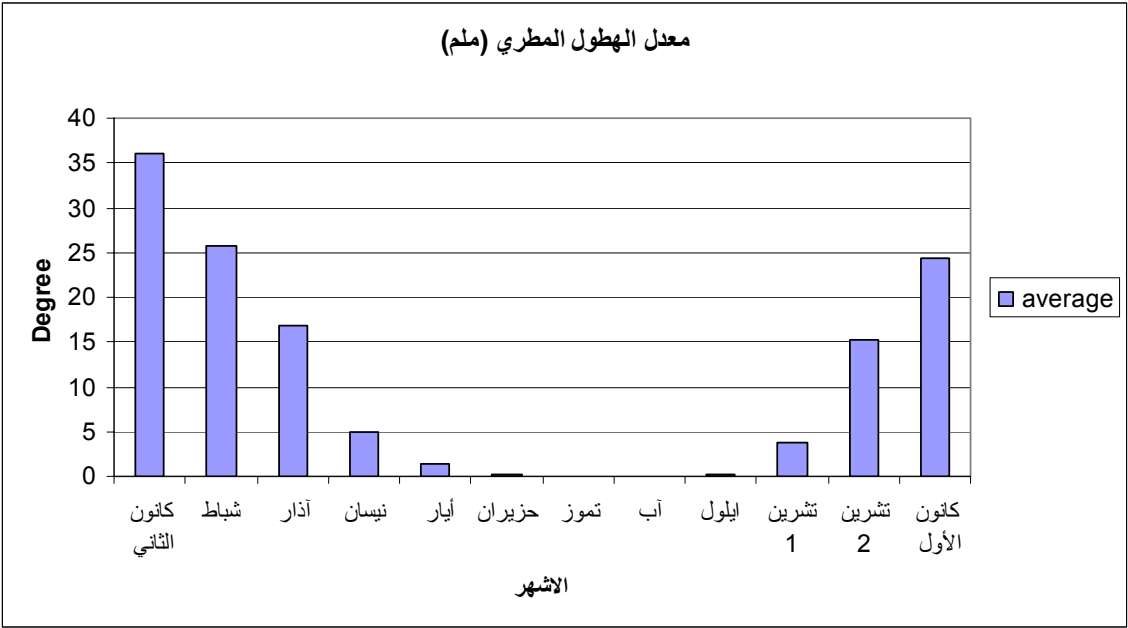
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28.07	8.1	36.1	
19.98	9.2	25.7	
13.14	12.6	16.9	
3.81	17.2	4.9	
1.17	22.1	1.5	
0.16	24.9	0.2	
0	26.8	0	
0	26.9	0	
0.08	24.8	0.1	
2.88	20.9	3.7	
11.82	14.3	15.2	
18.9	9.6	24.3	
100		128.6	

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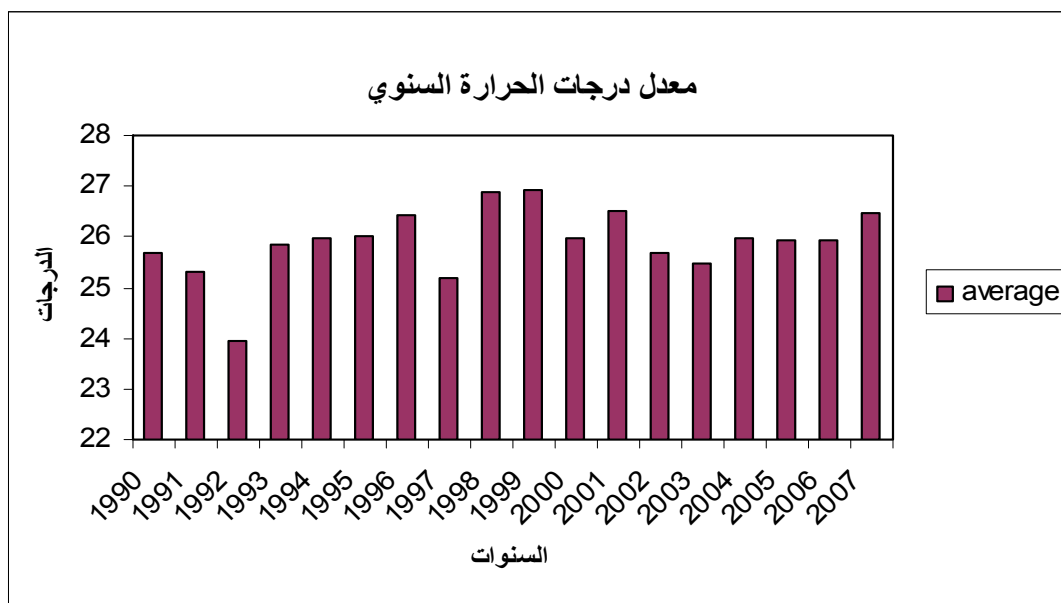
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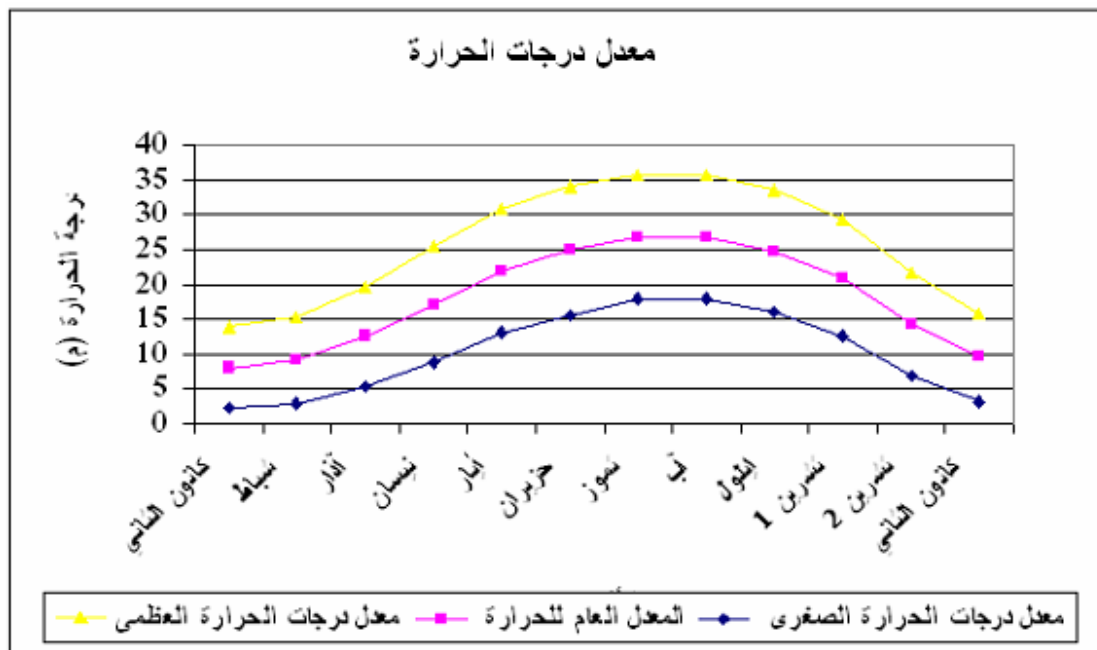
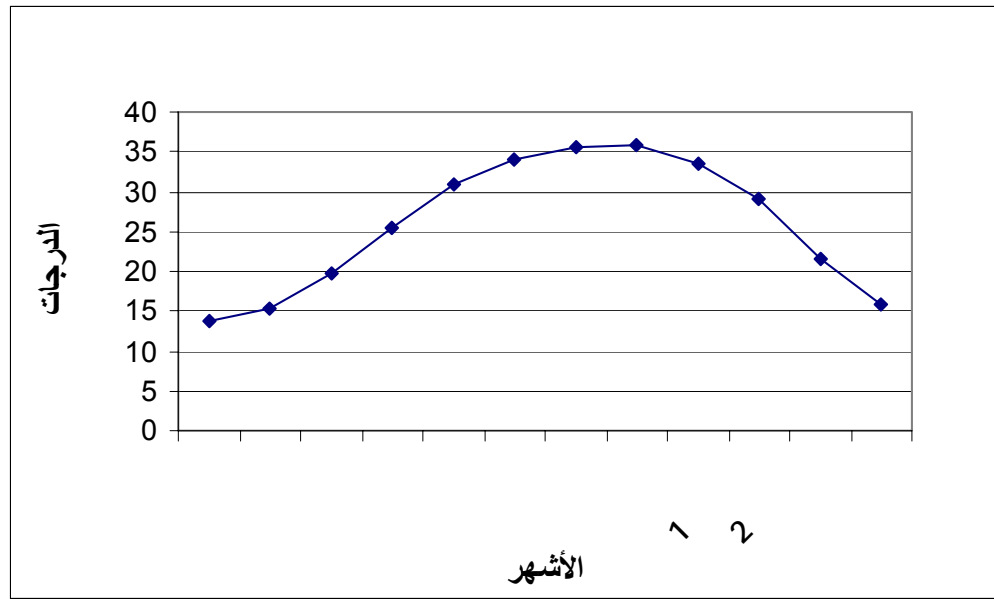
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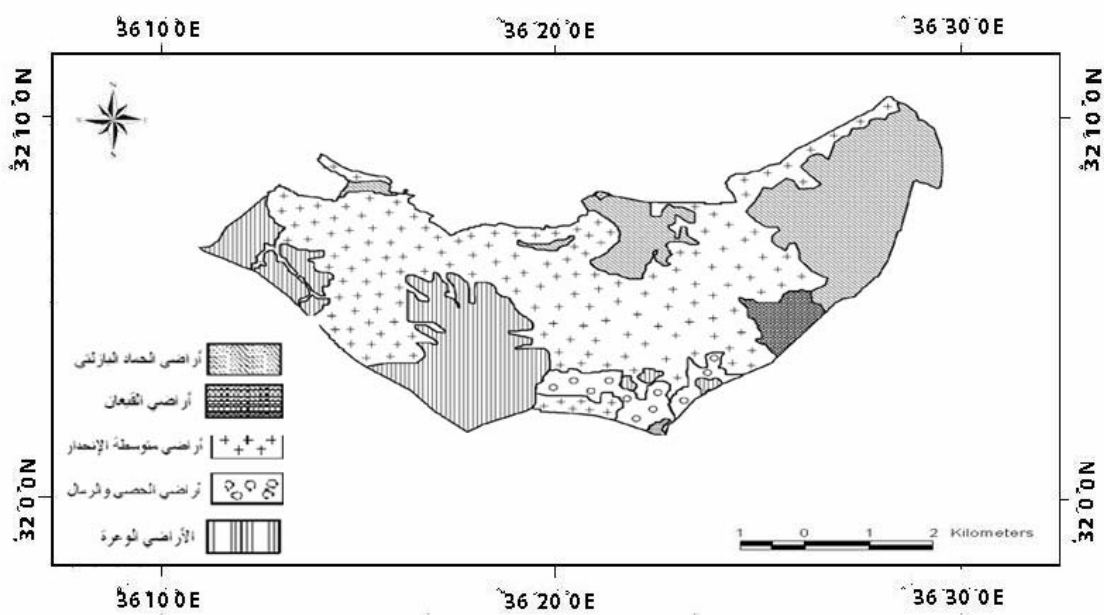
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() (Ground Resolution)

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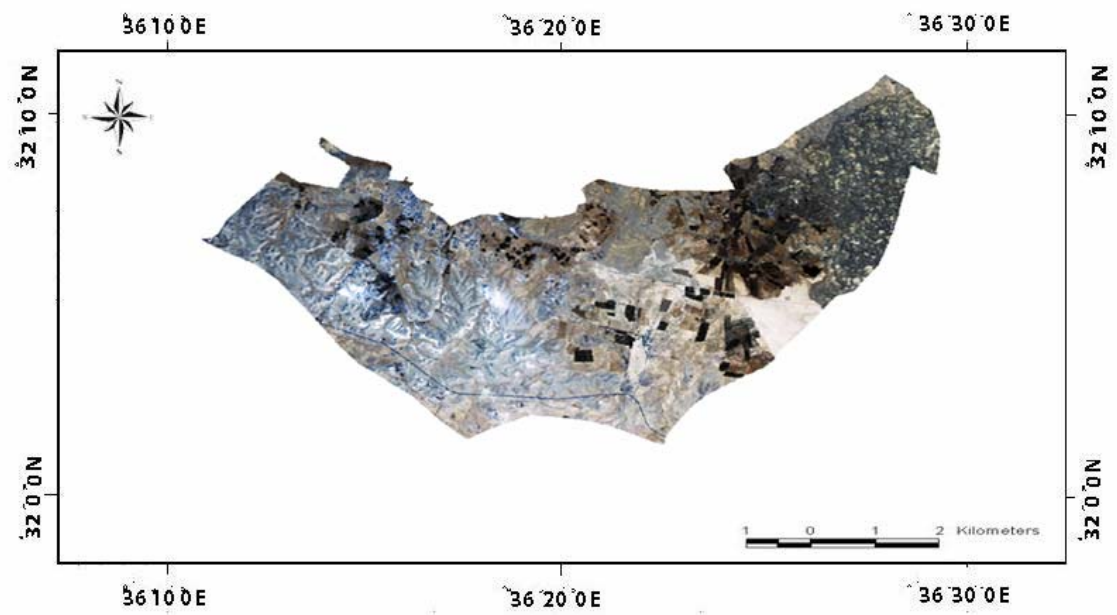
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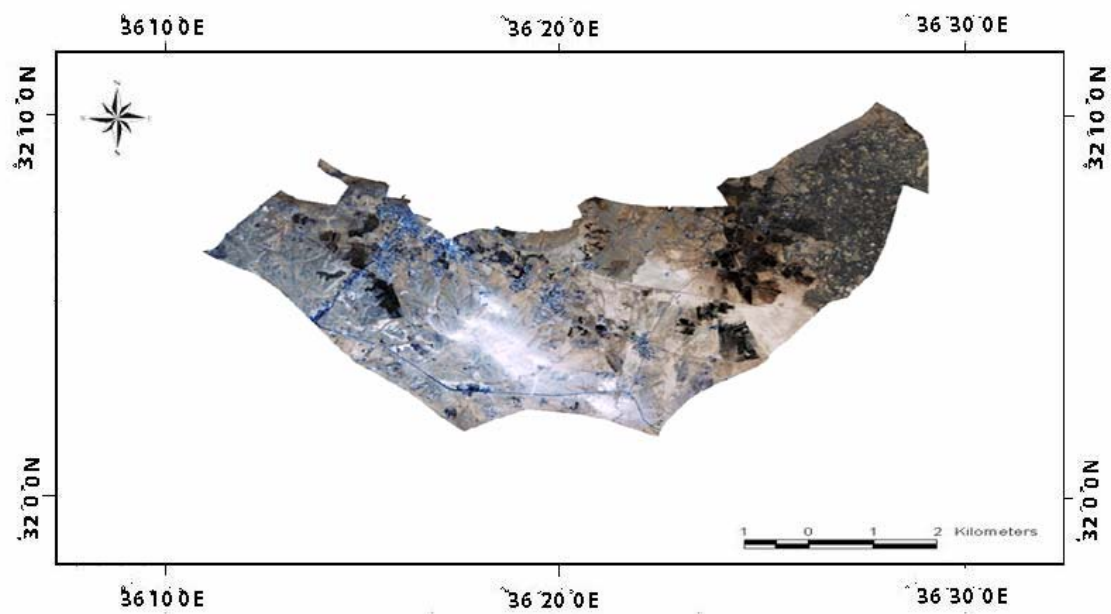
Landsat-TM

Landsat-TM

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Landsat-TM



Landsat-TM

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Earth Rotation

Horizontal and Vertical coordinate

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GPS

.(Douglas, 1997)

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Geomatica PCI

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. Google Earth

Landsat-TM

Global) GPS

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(Positioning System

(WGS 84,UTM 37N)

. (Ground Control Point) GCP

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(UTM 37N)

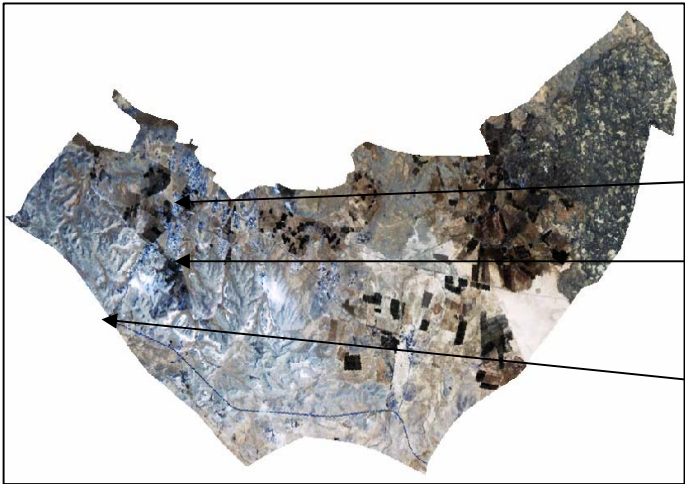
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Ground Truth

GPS

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	242266.670 E 3557775.842 N
	241350.622 E 3555745.469 N
	239342.850 E 3553456.429 N

LANDSAT TM 1987

Ground Truth : (-)

(Image Subset)

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Shapfile

• — —

Spectral Classes

Visual Interpretation

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(True Color Composition)

) R.G.B (- -

False Color Composite

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: Image Classification -

(Pixel)

(Lillesand,et.,2004)

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(Estes and Simoneh, 1975)

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Supervised Classification:

Ground Truth

Training area

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Minium-Distanse to Mean Classifier

Parallelepiped Classifier

Maximum Likelihood Classifier

Unsupervised Classification

Algorithms

objectival

. (Hard,1982) (Howard and Mitchell,1985)

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Landsat-TM

Maximum

Supervised Classification

Likelihood Classification

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Image Filtering

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AL-) Pepper and Salt

. (Bilbisi&Tateishi,2003

Median Filter

Training Area

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Landsat-TM

Google Earth

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Ground Truth

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Global Positioning System (GPS)

(UTM 37)

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Overall Accuracy : - -
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Error Matrix Reference Data

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User Accuracy - 1

.Ground Truth

Commission Errors

Class

Producer Accuracy -

Class

Omission error

(L.Verbyla 1995) .

Error Matrix - 3

Overall Kappa Statistic

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No. of Pixels	Classification Data							
Reference Data	Water	Bare Ground	Deciduous Forest	Coniferous Forest	Urban	Row Total	Producer's Accuracy	Errors of Omission
Water	367	2	4	3	6	382	367/382	15/382
Bare Ground	2	418	8	9	17	454	418/454	36/454
Deciduous Forest	3	14	329	24	25	395	329/395	66/395
Coniferous Forest	12	5	26	294	23	360	294/360	66/360
Urban	16	26	29	43	422	536	422/536	114/536
Column Total	400	465	396	373	493	2127		
User's Accuracy	367/400	418/465	329/396	294/373	422/493			
Errors of Commission	33/400	47/465	67/396	74/373	71/493			

Percentages	Classification Data							
Reference Data	Water	Bare Ground	Deciduous Forest	Coniferous Forest	Urban	Row Total	Producer's Accuracy	Errors of Omission
Water	17.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	18.0	96.1%	3.9%
Bare Ground	0.1	19.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	21.3	92.1%	7.9%
Deciduous Forest	0.1	0.7	15.5	1.1	1.2	18.6	83.3	16.7
Coniferous Forest	0.6	0.2	1.2	13.8	1.1	16.9	81.7%	18.3%
Urban	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.0	19.8	25.2	78.7%	21.3%
Column Total	18.8	21.9	18.6	17.5	23.2	100.0		
User's Accuracy	91.8%	89.9%	83.1%	78.8%	85.6%			
Errors of Commission	8.3%	10.1%	16.9%	21.2%	14.4%			

www.nrcan.gc.ca

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Center for Geographic

(Geometric)

ITC

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- - -	Urban area	.
- -	agriculture &pasture area	.
()	Barren Land	.
	Volcanic &stony area	.
d	Salty area	.

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land Degradation

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.(Mougne&cailleou, 1996)

System

Munseel Color

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LANDSAT TM

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:(NDVI)

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Normalized Differences Vegetation Index

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NDVI=NIR-R/NIR+R (Tucker ,1980)

=NIR
=R

NDVI

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Landsat-TM

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$$\text{Hue} = (2 * \text{TM3} - \text{TM2} - \text{TM1}) / (\text{TM2} - \text{TM1}) \quad (\text{Madeira, 1993})$$

: TM1

: TM2

: TM3

Coloration Index : - -

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$$\text{Chroma(CI): } (\text{TM3} - \text{TM2}) / (\text{TM3} + \text{TM2}) \quad (\text{Mougemeout\& Callieau, 1996})$$

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$$(\quad)$$

Soil Brightness Index (SBI)

Landsat-TM

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$$SBI = [(TM1)^2 + (TM2)^2 + (TM3)^2 + (TM4)^2 + (TM5)^2 + (TM7)^2]^{1/2} / 6$$

Index	Thematic Mapper						
	TM1	TM2	TM3	TM4	TM5	TM6	TM7
SBI	0.33183	0.33121	0.55177	0.55177	0.42514	0.48.87	0.25252

SAVI

NDVI

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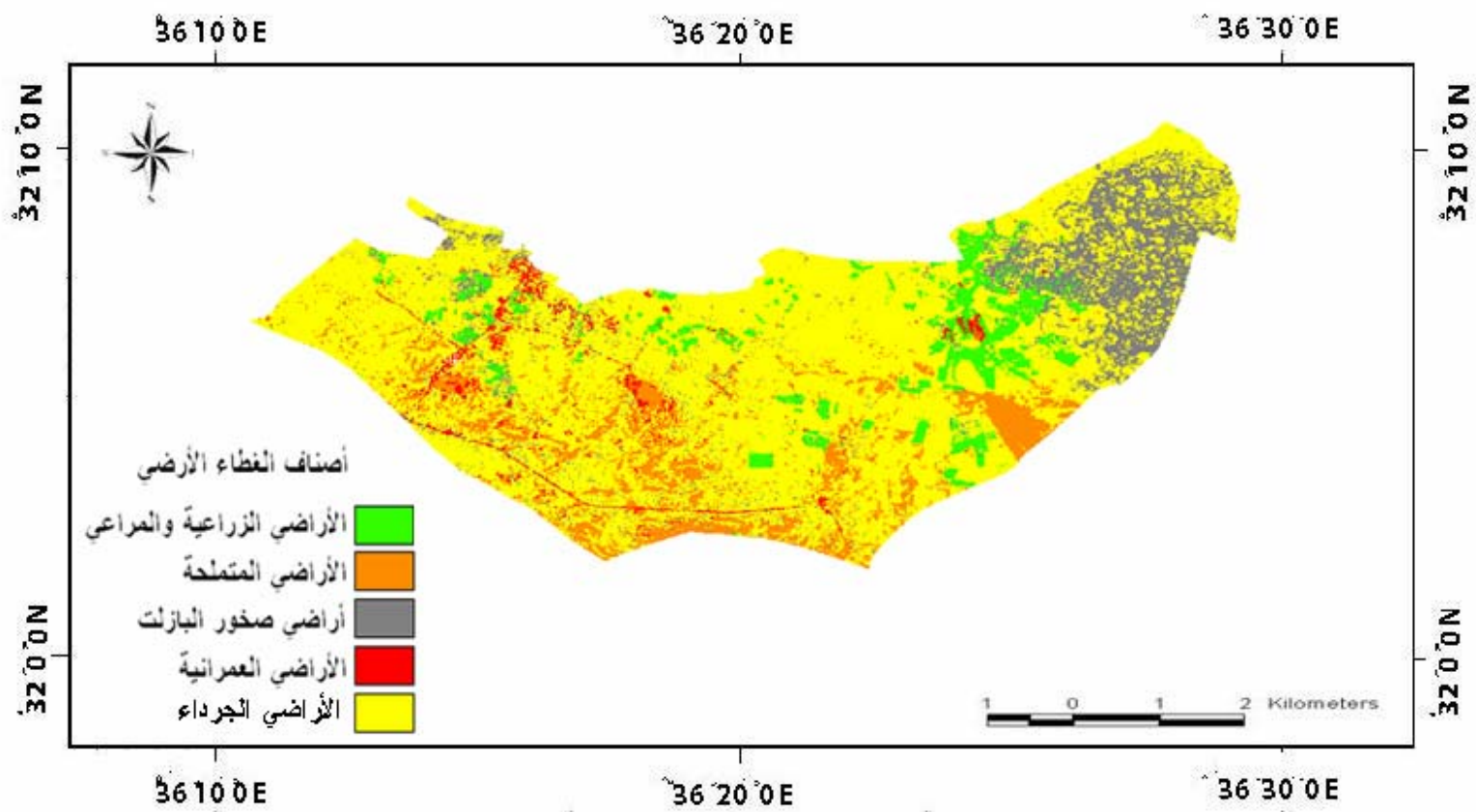
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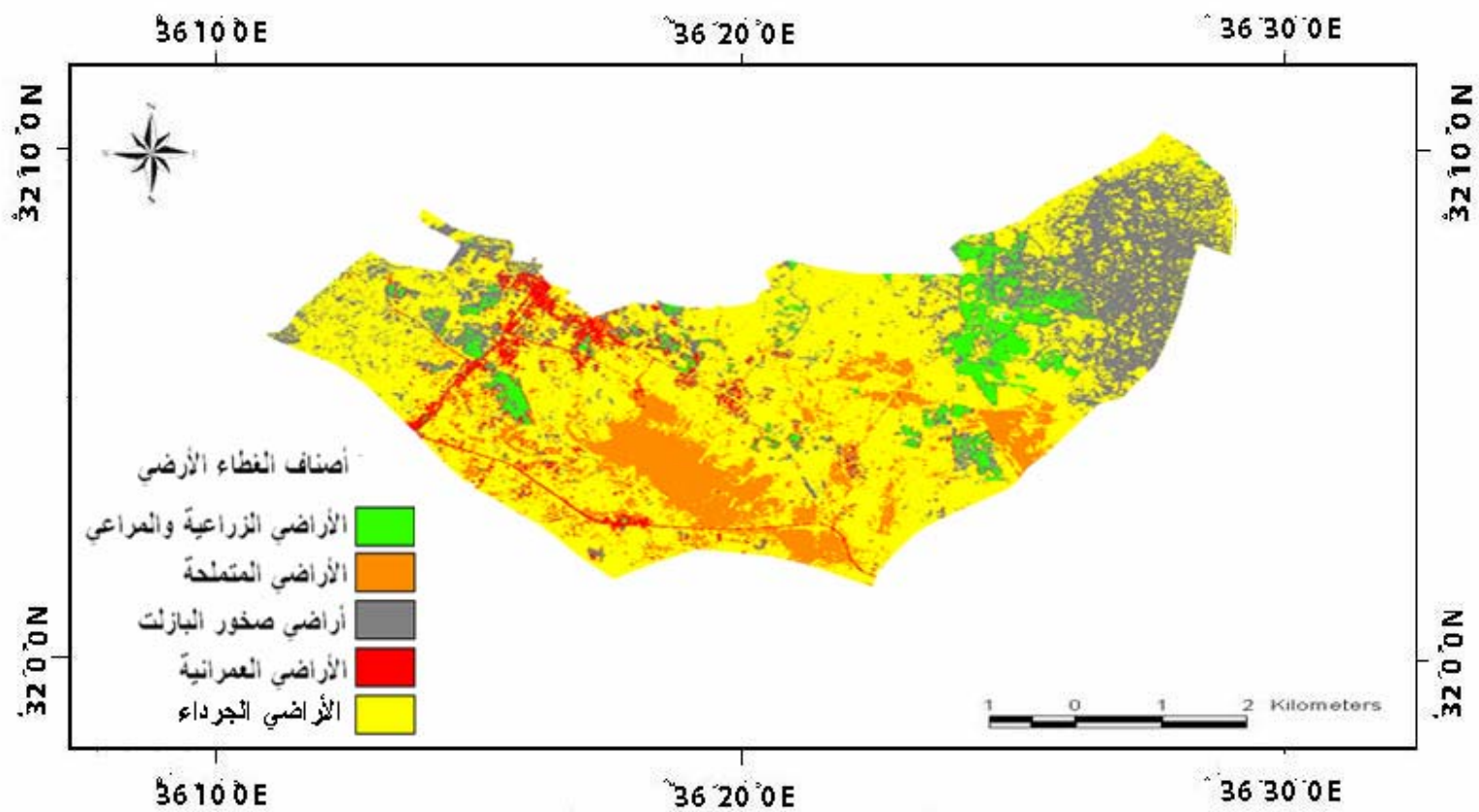
graph TD
    LT[Landsat TM] --> GT[Ground Truth]
    GT --> SF[Shape file]
    GT --> T[Topology]
    SF --> AGIS[ARC GIS]
    T --> AGIS
    AGIS --> PCI[PCI]
    PCI --> SC[Supervised Classification]
    SC --> TA[Training area]
  
```

The flowchart illustrates the supervised classification process. It begins with 'Landsat TM' data, which is processed into 'Ground Truth'. This 'Ground Truth' is then used to create a 'Shape file' and 'Topology'. These two components are then used in 'ARC GIS' to produce a 'PCI' (Principal Component Image). Finally, the 'PCI' is used for 'Supervised Classification' (Landsat TM) to produce the final 'Training area'.

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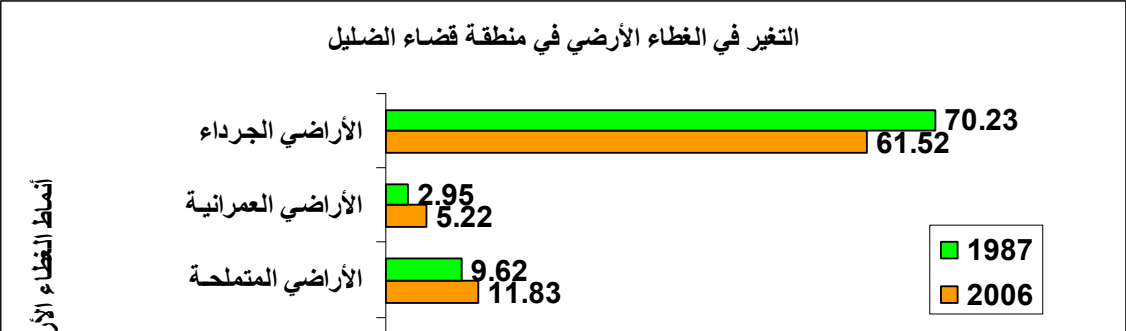
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%		%		%		
-1.42	-2.99	5.18	10.88	6.6	13.87	
5.65	11.867	16.25	34.15	10.6	22.274	
2.21	4.648	11.83	24.86	9.62	20.212	
2.27	4.77	5.22	10.97	2.95	6.2	
8.71-	18.304-	61.52	129.27	70.23	147.574	
		100	210.13	100	210.13	

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. (Lillesand and Kafer)

Producer Overall Accuracy
. Overall Kappa Statistic User's Accuracy Accuracy

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%							

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%							
100	9	0	0	0			
100	6	0	0	0			
85	20	3	0	17			
88.89	9	1	8	0			
95.2	62	59	0	2			
	106	63	8	19			
		93.65	100	89.47	85.71		%

(% ,)

Overall Accuracy Assessment

(% ,)

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Overall Kappa Statistic

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SAVI NDVI -

SAVI NDVI : - -

NDVI - -

- LANDSAT- TM

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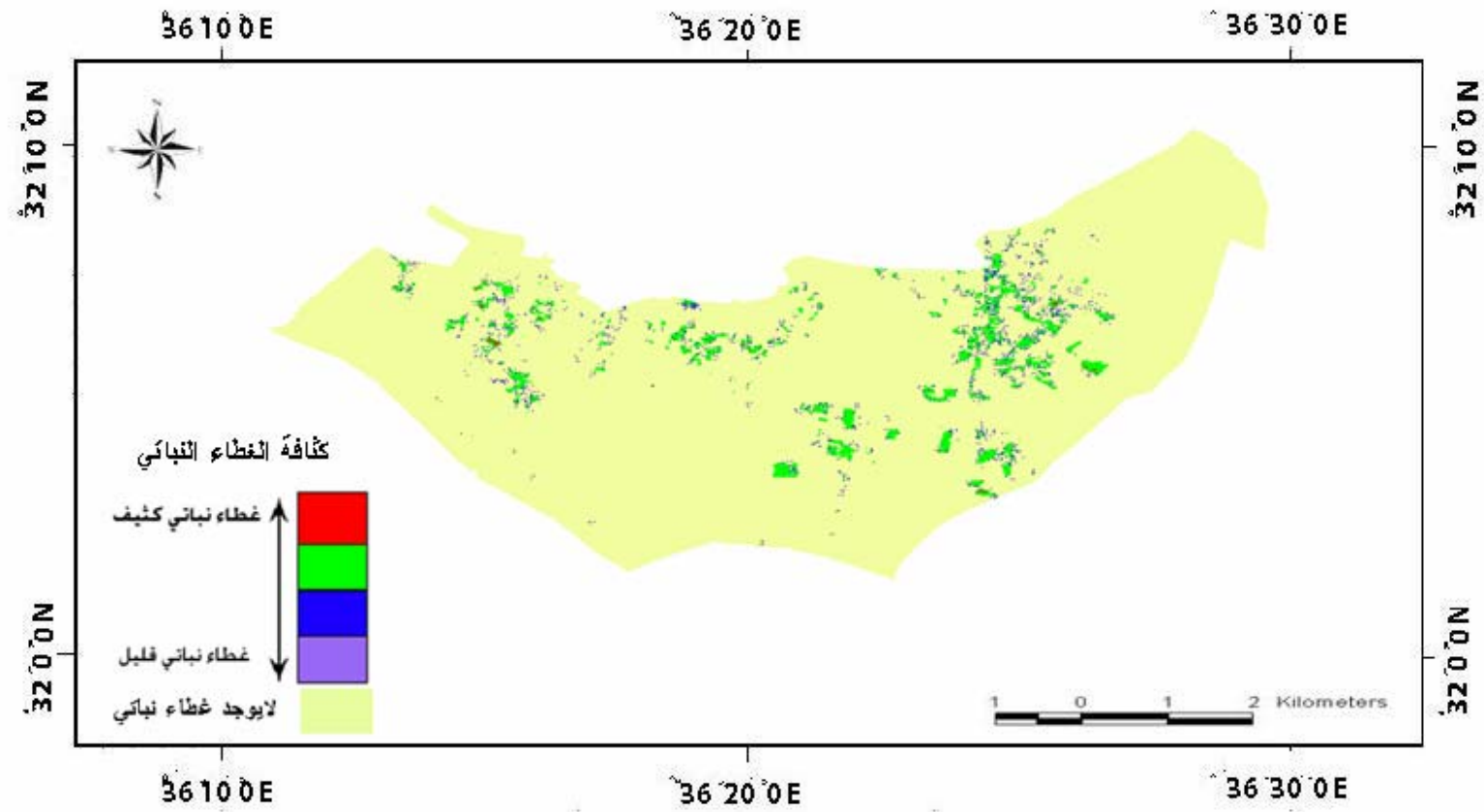
NDVI

NDVI

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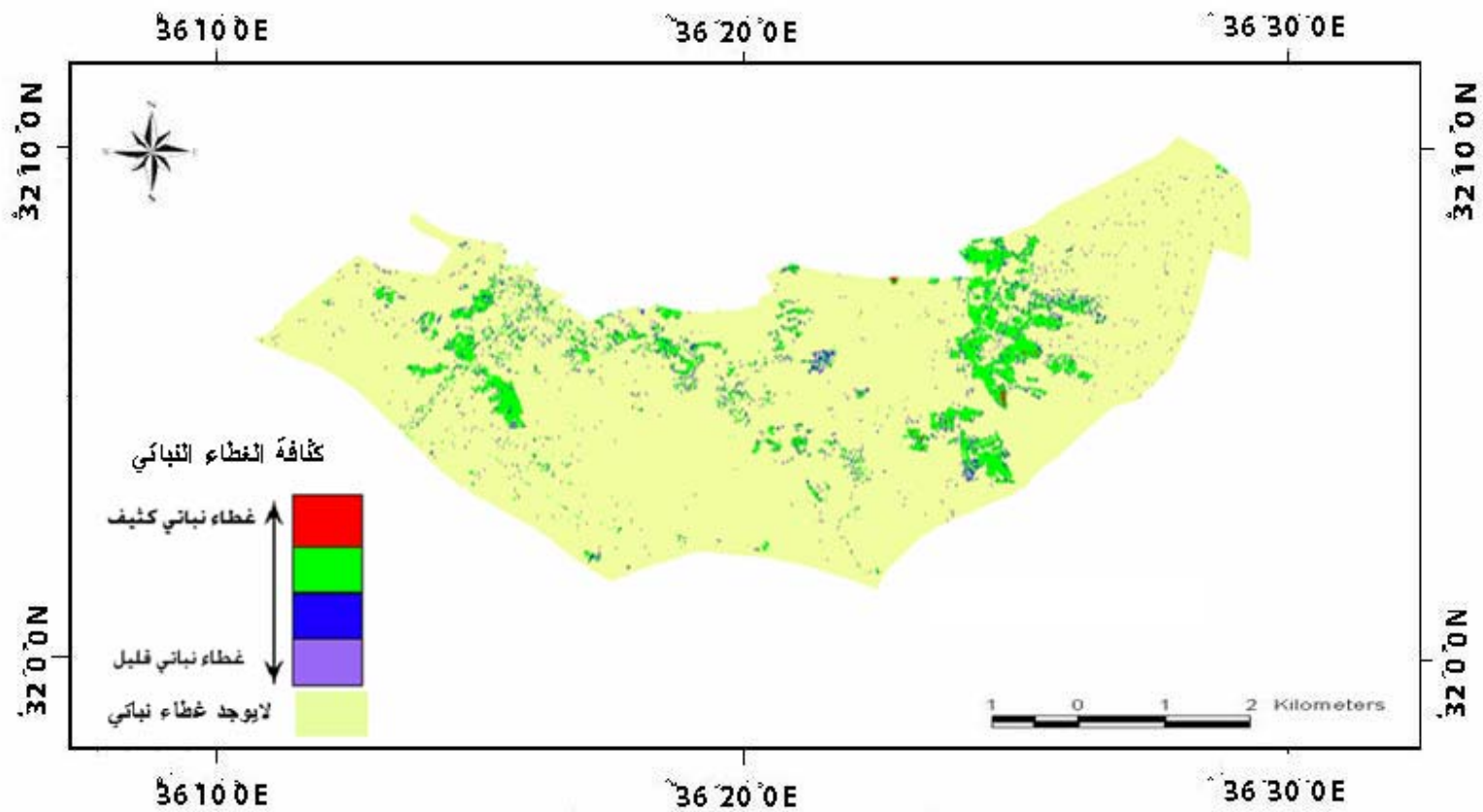


NDVI

1987

LANDSAT TM

-



NDVI

LANDSAT TM

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NDVI

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NDVI

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. NDVI (-)
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		%		%		
		0.04	0.08	0.06	0.13	
		7.37	15.5	3.62	7.6	
		1.53	3.21	1.02	2.16	
		91.06	191.34	95.3	200.24	
		100	210.13	100	210.13	

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.() NDVI

SAVI

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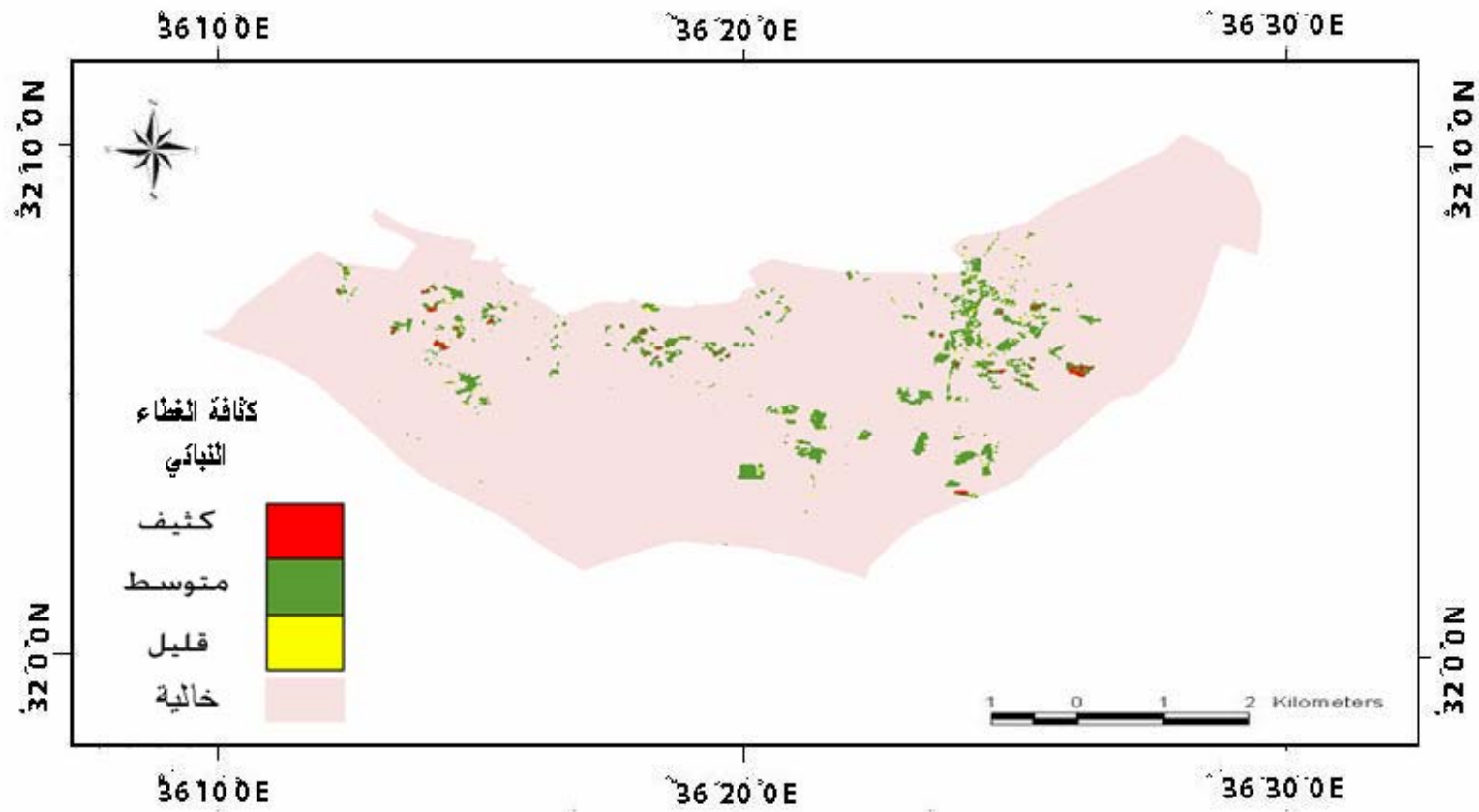
SAVI

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SAVI

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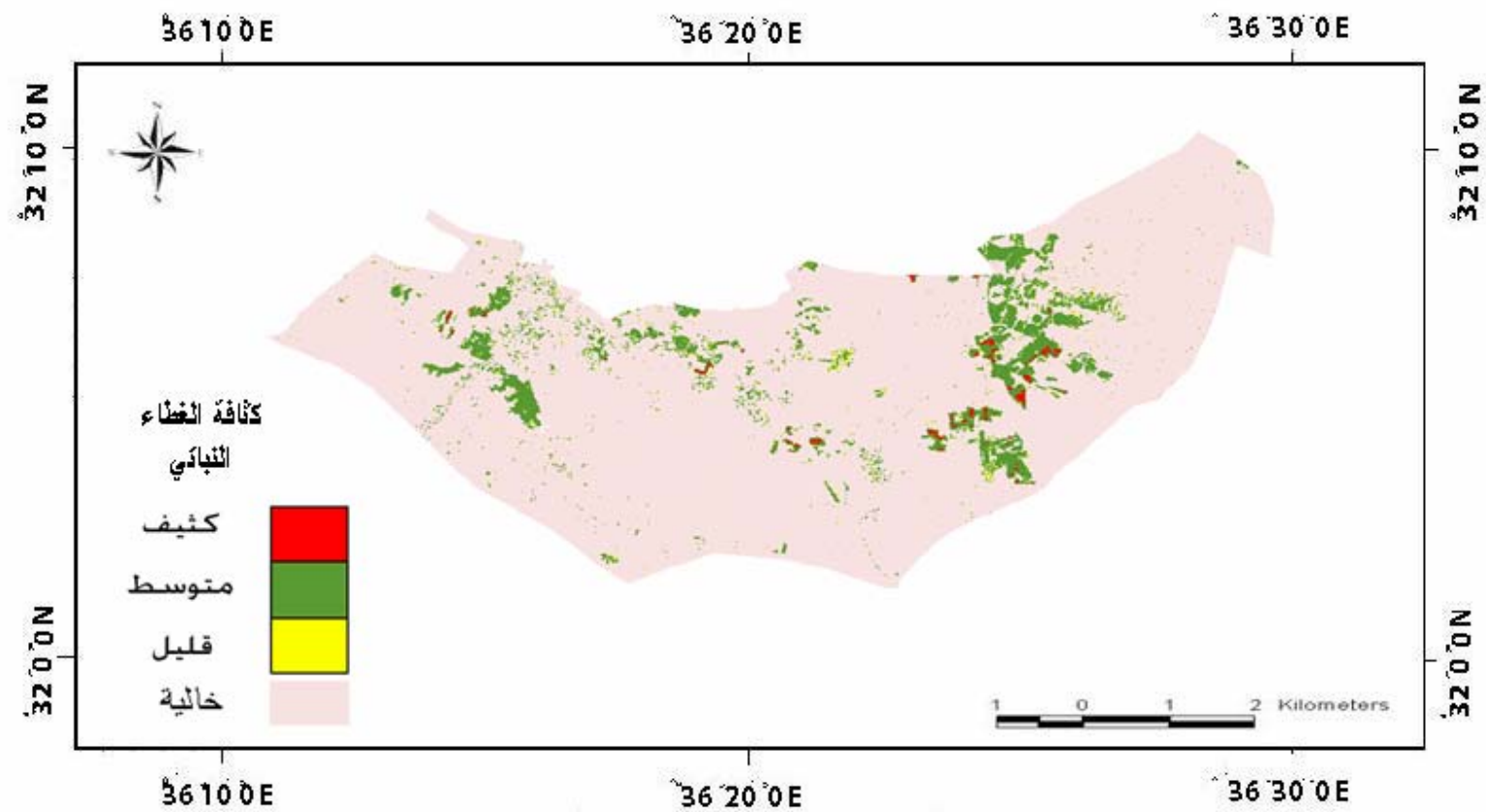
	%		%		
	0,37	0,78	0,22	0,46	
	7,56	15,89	3,64	7,65	
	1,03	2,16	0,36	0,76	
	91,04	191,3	95,78	201,26	
	100	210,13	100	210,13	



SAVI

LANDSAT TM

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SAVI

LANDSAT TM

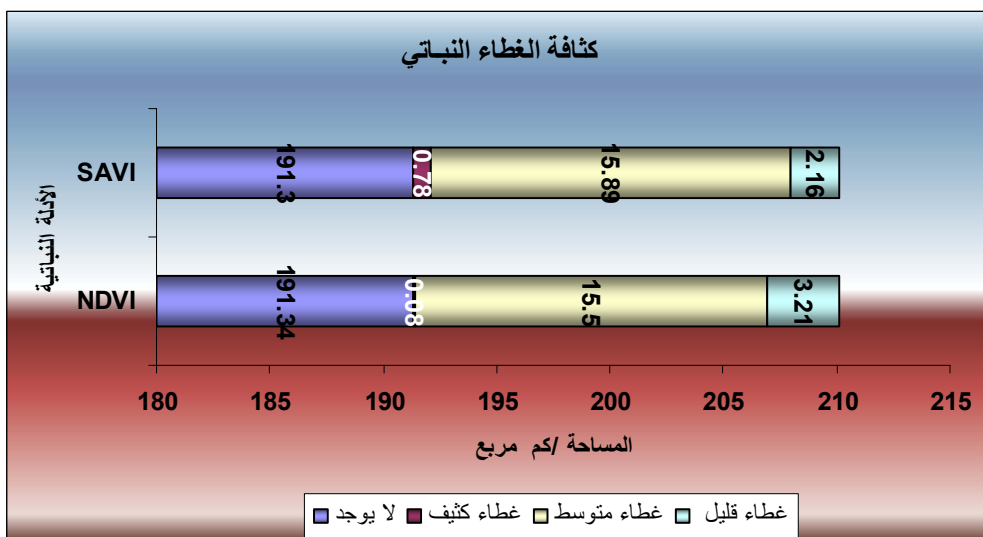
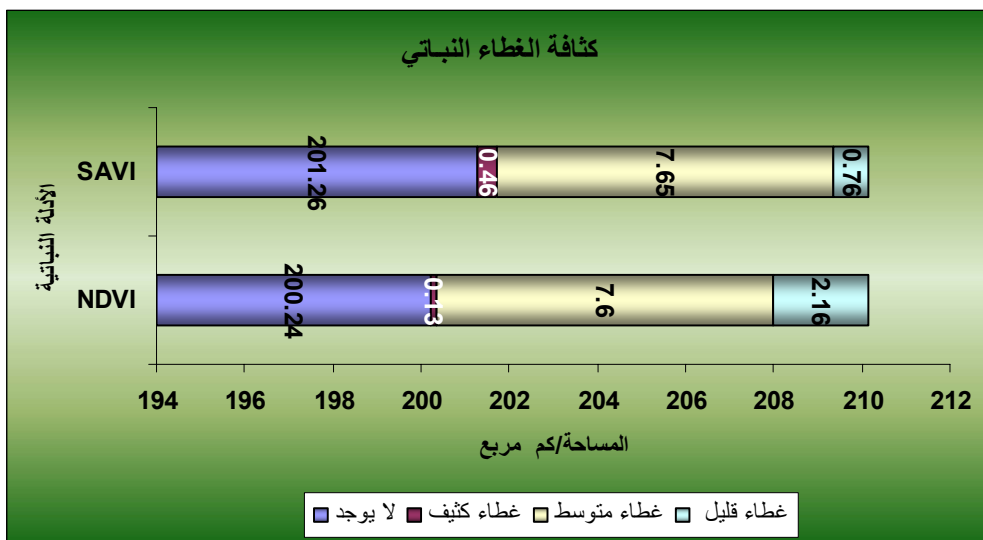
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SAVI NDVI - -

NDVI SAVI

SAVI

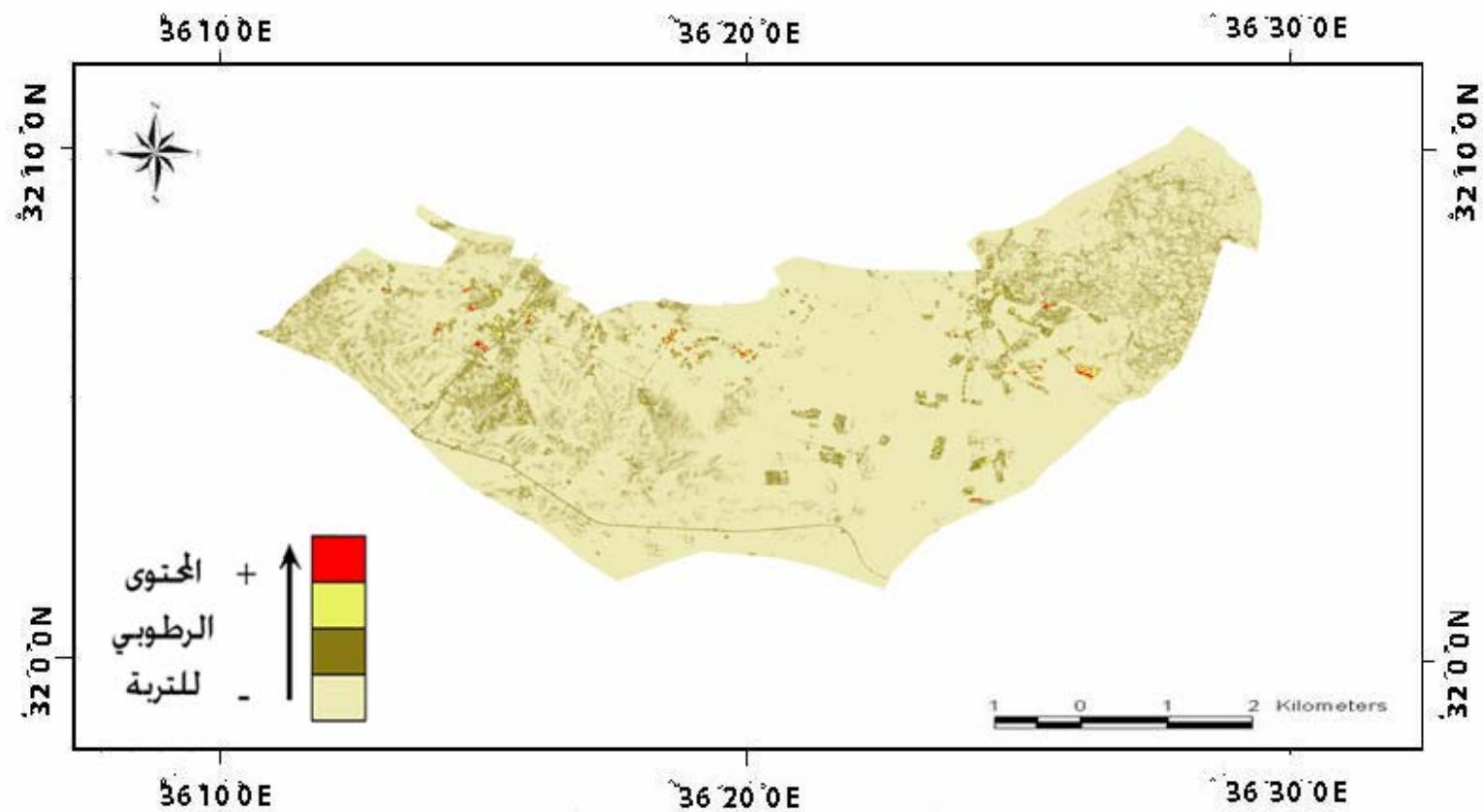
() NDVI



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Hue Index : - -
 Land sat TM
 32Bit
 TM1-TM2- ()
 TM3
 .Hue

Spectral Reflectance and emission

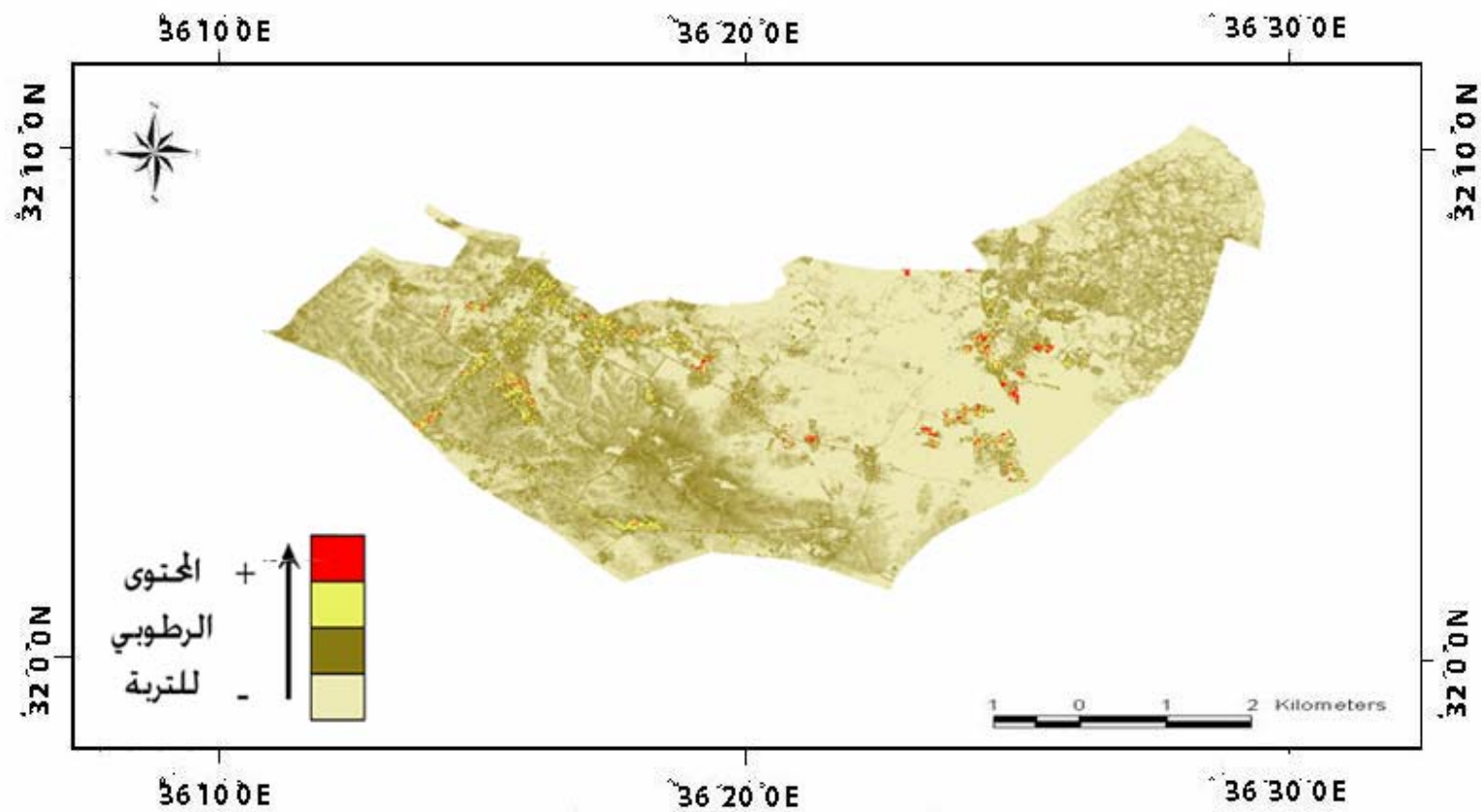
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Hue Index

Landsat TM

-



Hue

Landsat TM

-

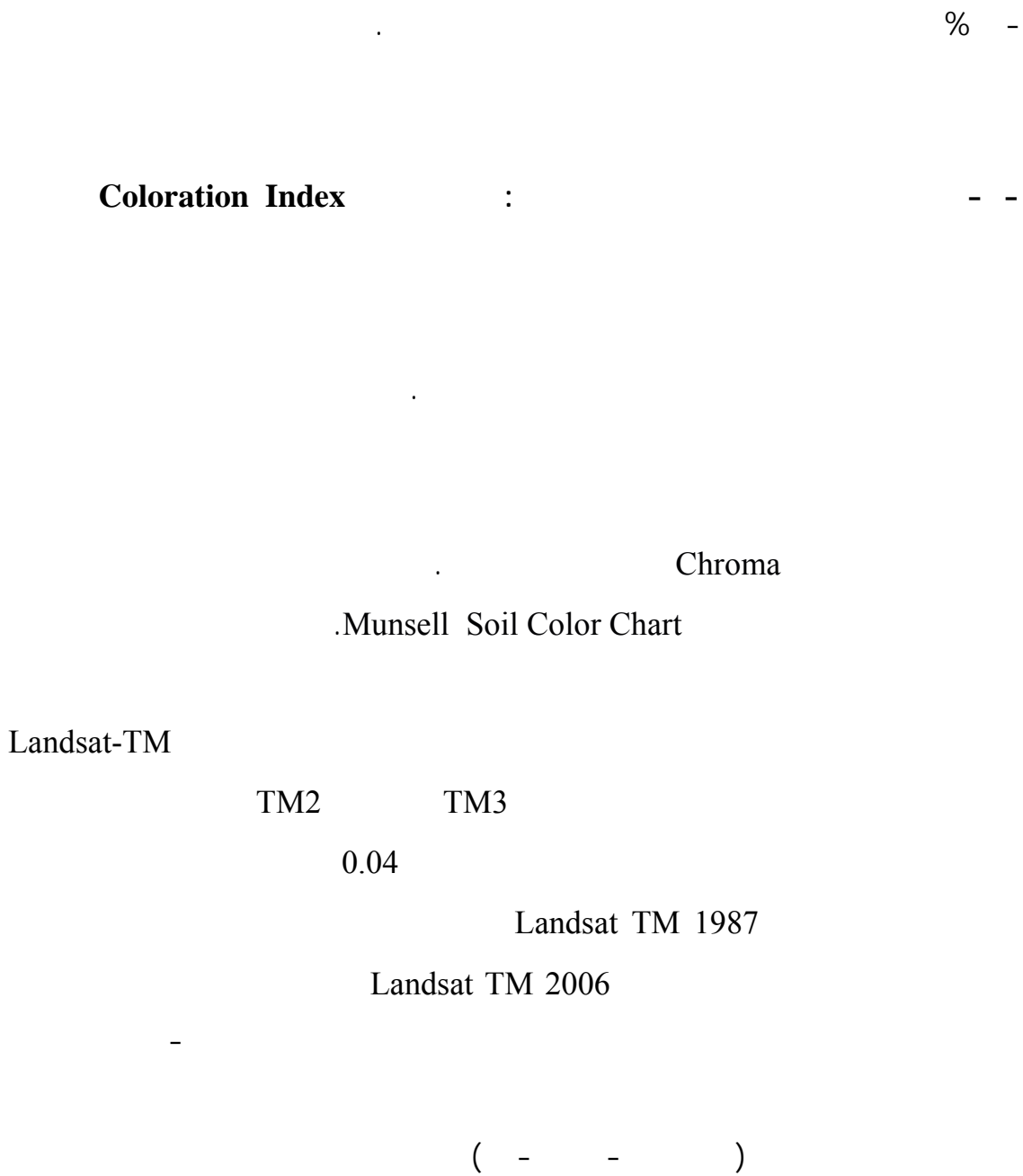
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%	/	%	/	%	/	
2.71	5.69	96.62	203.02	99.33	208.72	
2.4	5.05	2.93	6.16	0.53	1.11	
.31	.65	.45	.95	.14	,	
		100	210.13	100	210.13	

%



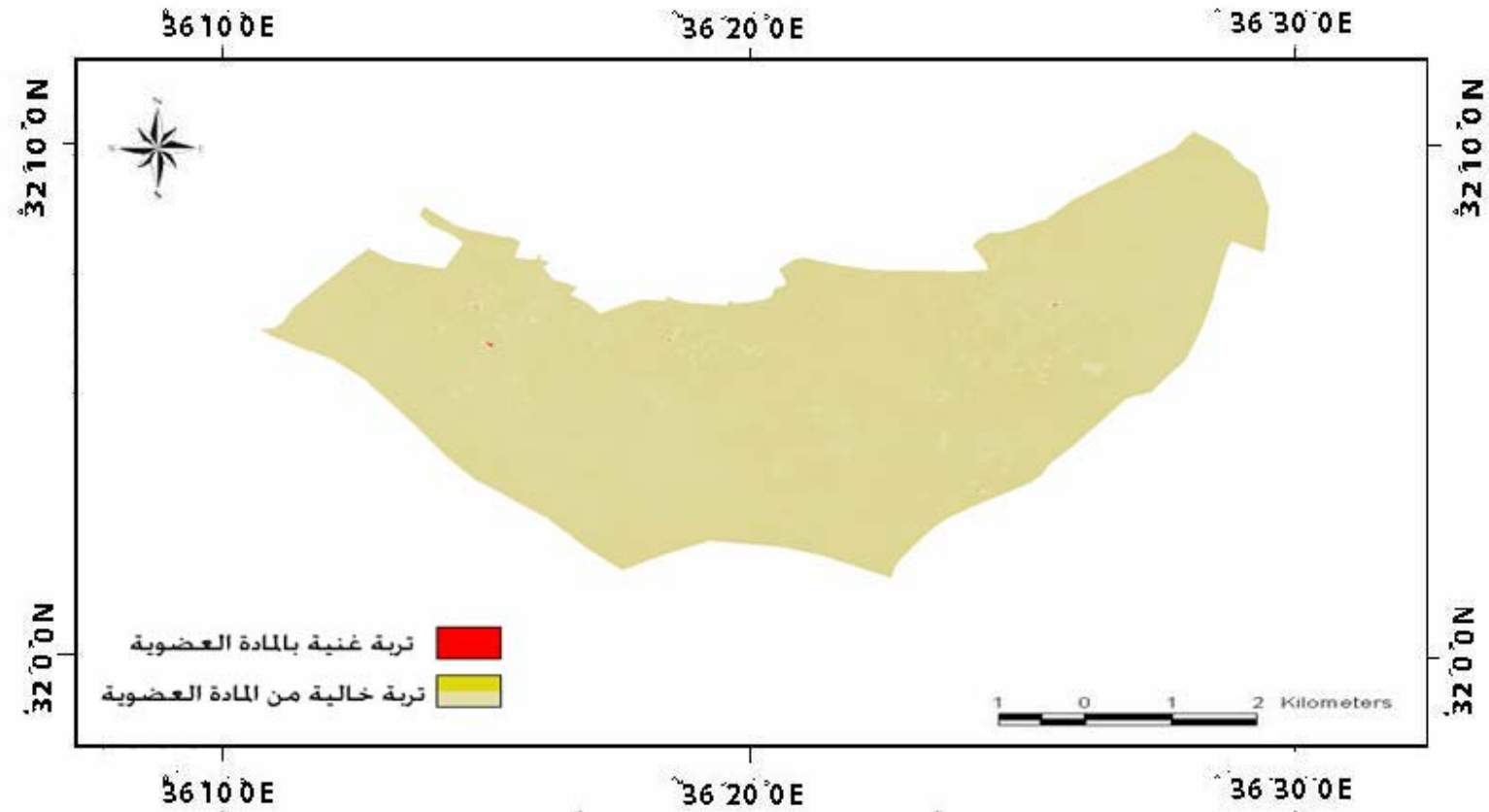
%	/	%	/	%	/	
0.04	0.09	99.94	210	99.98	210.09	
0.11	.02	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.04	
		100	210.13	100	210.13	

Chroma

208.82

Hue

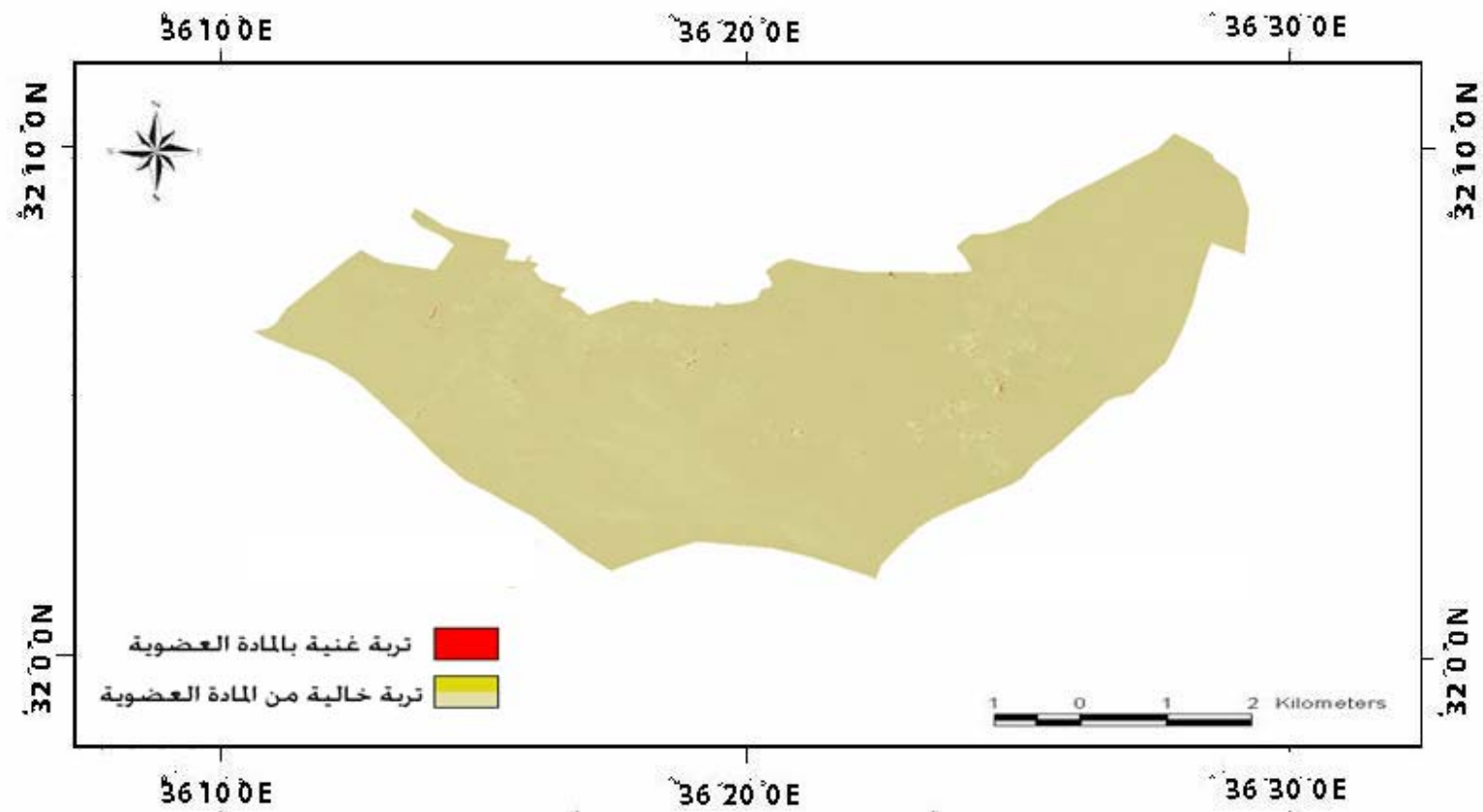
203.02



Coloration Index

Landsat TM

-



Coloration Index

Landsat TM

-

Soil Brightness Index (SBI) : - -

SBI

Landsat –TM

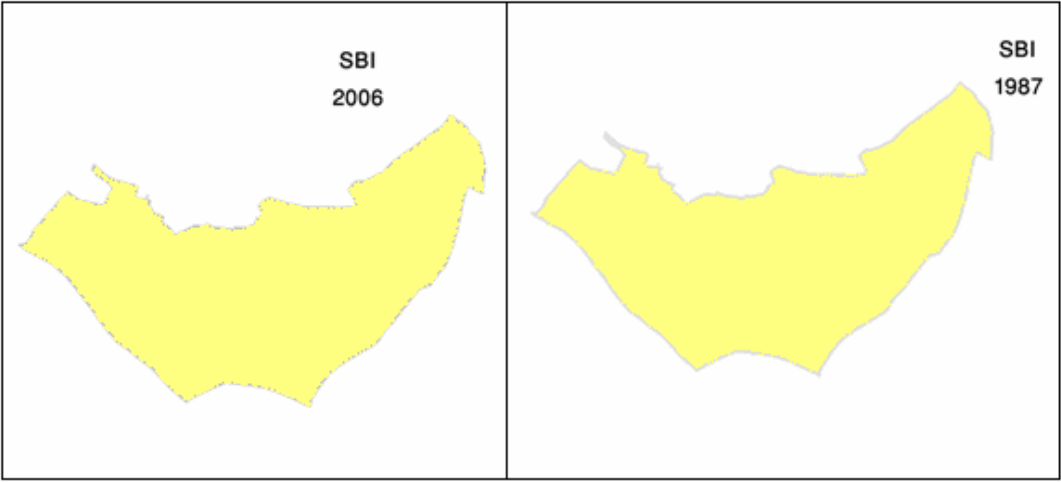
32Bit

SBI

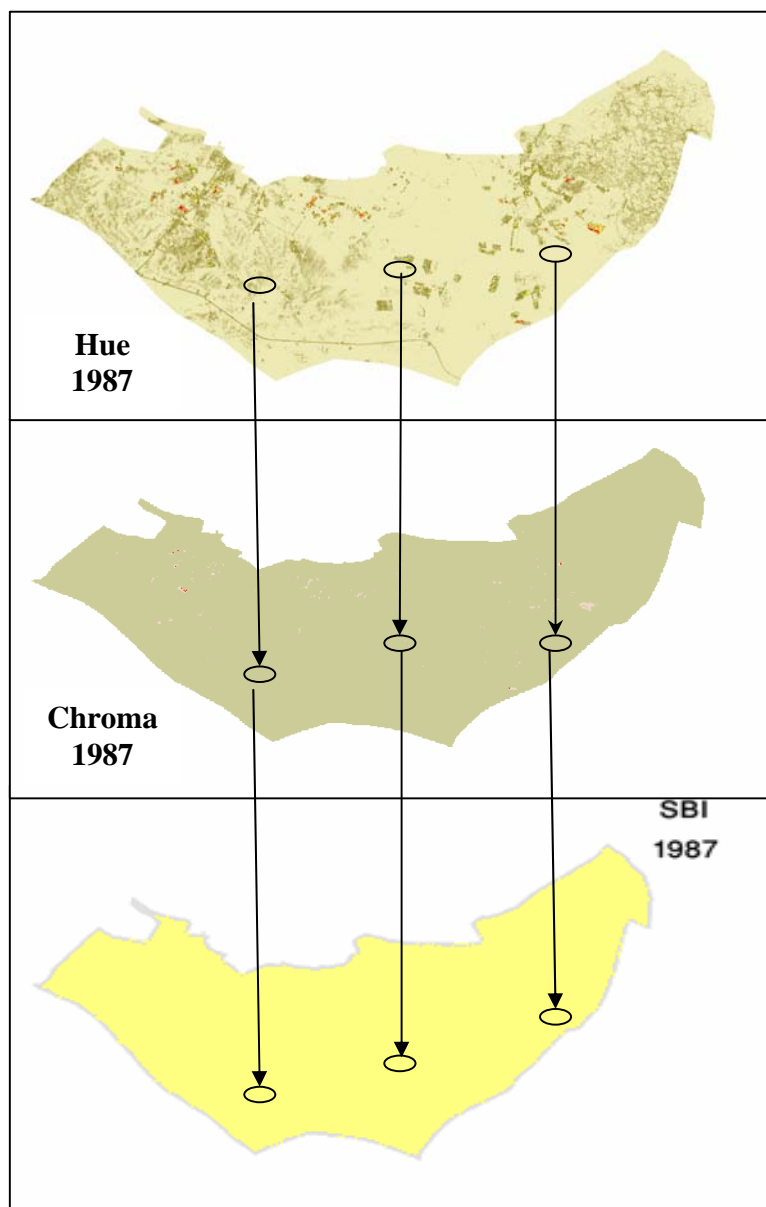
(-) SBI

Chroma Hue

- -) (

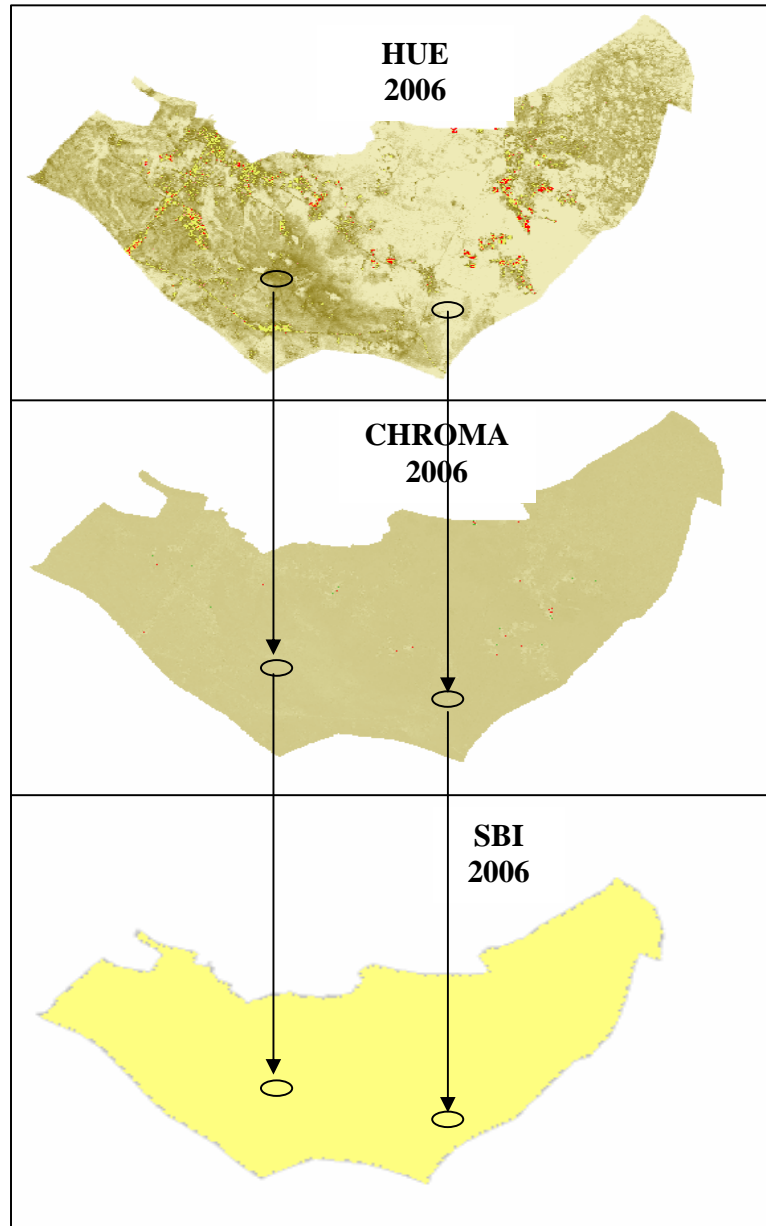


Landsat-TM SBI -



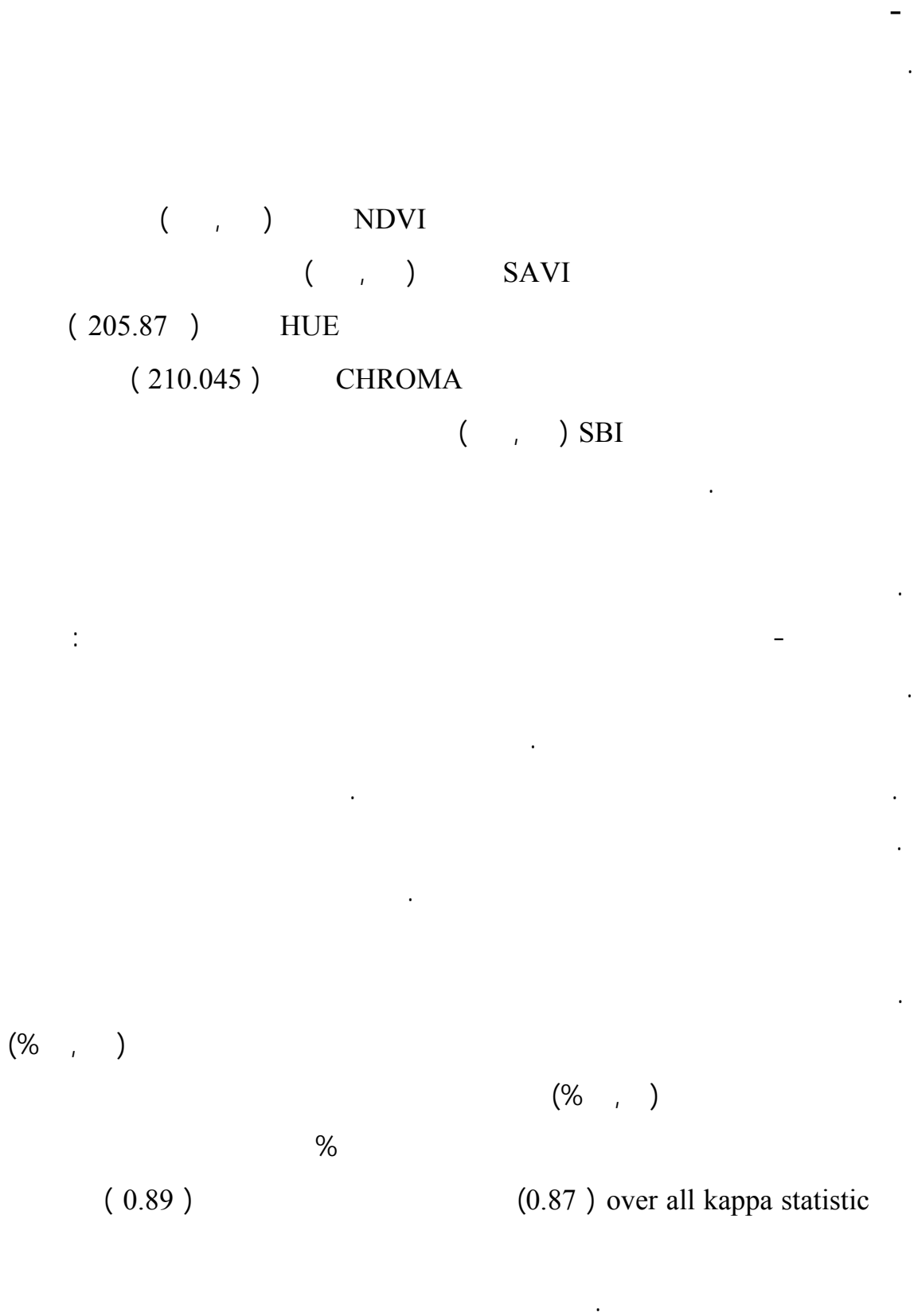
**HUE,CHROMA ,SBI,
1987**

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HUE,CHROMA ,SBI,

-



NDVI

SAVI

SAVI

LANDSAT TM

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LAND DEGRADATION ASSESSMENT IN THE AREA SPEND DHULIEL USING SATALITE IMAGRE

BY

Duaa Ghaith

Supervisor

DR.Hussem Al-Bilbisi

Co.Supervisor

DR.Yahya Farhan

ABSTRACT

The study area is located in the northwestern part of Jordan, and includes the municipalities and Dhuleil Hallabat, the eastern part of the Jordanian Badia, one of the pastoral areas in the Kingdom.

This study used Landsat-type TM (Thematic Mapper),satellite imagery which was acquired in August for the years 1987 and 2006, and were analyzed satellite images by using remote sensing techniques and geographic information systems to identify and assess cases of deterioration in the vegetation, depending what is known as (Directory differences of natural vegetation) (NDVI) (Normalized Differences Vegetation Index) and a guide vegetative rate of the soil (SAVI), as well as directories plant (Vegetation Indexes) other.

The results indicated a positive correlation between density of vegetation and assess the state of deterioration with the values of reflectivity at Spectral domain red, and a positive relationship when the wavelength of the radiation near-infrared, and also found a strong correlation between the values (NDVI) and density of vegetation and the deterioration of rangelands, as well as evidence to link the results of different plant differences with the results evidence the existence of vegetation degradation of the lands in the area spend Dhuleil.

By the results of the study area show that there is a growing few in the cultivated areas, whether based on rain water or were irrigated. Since these spaces have changed and turned into areas planted with vegetation field and rely on irrigation water, while the decreased area of pastoral land and the decline in areas of pastoral increased area of land uncultivated and unused for grazing, it was found from the results of this study that there is a deterioration in land cover in the elimination Dhuleil